

NEVEROVSKAYA, V.O. [Neverovs'ka, V.O.]; KHODARTOVSKIY, A.I.
[Khodarkovs'kiy, A.I.]

Improved design of the apparatus for parallel winding on the
MT-150 cross winder. Izv. prom. no. 4 '76-77 Q40 163.

NEVEROVSKAYA, V.O. [Nevierova'ka, V.O.]; NIKOLAYENKO, T.A. [Nykolaenko, T.O.];
ROYF, M.M.

New method for cutting garments. Leh.prom. no.4:45-46 O-D '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Chernovitskaya trikotazhnaya fabrika No.1.
(Knit goods industry) (Garment cutting)

BEVZENKO, N.Ye.; NEVEROVICH, Ye.M.; NIKOLAYEV, S.S.; PETROV, P.A.

Prospects for finding the skarntype original gold deposits in
Western Siberia. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.61:72-74 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Siberia, Western--Gold ores)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, S.N.; YEMDOVITSKAYA, T.V.; NEVEROVICH, Ya.Z.; SOKOLOV, M.V.,
red.; ALPATOVA, V.V., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Visual aids and experiments for a course in psychology; for
pedagogical schools] Nagliadnye posobia i opyty v kurse psikhologii;
dlia pedagogicheskikh uchilishch. Pod red. M.V. Sokolova. Moskva,
Gos.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 103 p.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Psychology--Study and teaching)

MOLYARCHUK, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEVEROVICH, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Combined coal-muzut fuel used in steam locomotives. Zhel. dor. transp.
40 no.8:19-23 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

NEVEROVA-SKOBEEVA, N.P.; PROVORNAYA, A.Ye.; SLAVINA, I.I.; SHEYNIN, B.Ye.

Increasing the impact toughness of OT4 and OT4-1 alloys by
heat treatment. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.2:45-49 F (MIRA 16:3)
'63. (Titanium alloys, Heat treatment)

NEVSKIY, A. S.

"Application of the zonal method for the calculation of radiative heat transfer in furnaces."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Metallurgical Technology.

KANKIN, Sergey Vasil'yevich, B.V. (1914-1974)

[His work in the field of the theory of the structure of
analytical functions, and in particular the theory of
analytical functions of several variables, is of great
importance for the theory of the structure of the
analytical functions of several variables.]

KRYUCEKOVA, N.P.; NEVRAYEV, G.A.; CHIRPACHOVA, M.N.

International Congress on Peat. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech.
kul't. 29 no.1:89-91 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VASYUTCHENKO, A.V. [Vasutychn'ko, A.V.]; NEVEROVSKAYA, V.G. [Neverovs'ka,
V.G.]; L'YUB, L'YUB.

Results of the efficiency program of the Knit Goods factory
No.1 in Chernovtsy. Int. press. no.3:71 J1-S '65. (MIRA 12:9)

L 61412-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019208

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pod'yemno-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hoisting and Conveying Machine Construction) 1/4 35

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 1E

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 61412-65 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019108

UR/0286/65/000/012/0134/0135

44 55 44 55 44 55 44 55 69
 AUTHORS: Afonin, A. N.; Yerzhova, G. I.; Ivanovskiy, K. Ya.; Ioffe, P. S.;
 Komashenko, A. Kh.; Kon'kova, T. F.; Lipovetskiy, V. A.; Mel'nikov, V. V.;
 Mishedchenko, Yu. D.; Neverovich, A. M.; Paris-Revuel'ta, A. A.; Preobrazhenskiy,
 D. A.; Rikman, M. A.; Semenov, B. D.; Semenov, V. M.; Sukhanov, A. I.; Sheleg,
 R. G.; Yaguzhinskiy, S. M.

TITLE: Transmission device of an overhead thrust conveyor. Class 81, No. 172231

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 134-135

TOPIC TAGS: overhead conveyor, transmission, crane

44 55
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a transmission device of a suspended thrust conveyor. The device contains spring-supported vanes set in a rotary motion by a star wheel meshing with the drive chain of the conveyor (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To prevent the possibility of wedging the carriage during its transport, the device is provided with a two-armed spring-supported lever. One of the arms serves as a stopper for the carriage, and the other one (provided with a roller) interacts with a circular template fixed on the star wheel. The template has openings for receiving the roller which frees the carriage from the stopper.
 Card 1/3

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

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13

Influence of carbon on the position of the critical range of cold brittleness. (Cont.) 129-4-4/17

and increases its susceptibility to temper brittleness is not always correct. In some heat-treated alloy steels with a hardness corresponding to a Brinell imprint of 3.8 to 4.3 mm an increase in the C content reduces the temperature range of transition into the brittle state and reduces the susceptibility of the steel to temper brittleness.

There are 4 tables, 3 figures (graphs), 3 Slavic and 3 American references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Evening Engineering Institute and VNII Branch of the Ministry of Transport Engineering. (Moskovskiy Vecheriniy Mashinostroitelnyy Institut i Filial VNII Ministerstva Transportnogo Mashinostroyeniya SSSR.)

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

Influence of carbon on the position of the critical range of cold brittleness. (Cont.) 129-4-4/17

in Table 2. To obtain equal hardness the duration of the tempering was varied in accordance with the carbon content. For steels in the tough state (quenched in water after tempering) with 0.19 to 0.24% C a shift is shown in the curves of the temperature dependence of the impact strength towards lower temperatures. A further increase in the C content to 0.55% leads to a shift of these curves towards higher temperatures. On the basis of the change of the quantity of the fibrous component in the fracture of tough specimens with 0.55% C a shift is observed towards increasing temperatures only for the lower branch of the critical cold brittleness range; the first signs of a brittle fracture in this steel is observed at a lower temperature than it is for steel containing 0.42% C. The influence of C on the position of the critical cold brittleness temperature range is most pronounced in tests with brittle specimens (cooled in the furnace from the tempering temperature). In this case an increase in the C content from 0.19 to 0.55% leads to a continuous shift of the critical range of cold brittleness towards lower temperatures. It is concluded that the view that an increase in the carbon content intensifies the tendency to cold brittleness of the steel

Card 2/3

~~NEVER RELEASED - CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUTHOR: Gulyaev A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and
Neverova-Skobeleva, N.P., Engineer. 129-4-4/17

TITLE: Influence of carbon on the position of the critical range
of cold brittleness. (Vliyanie ugleroda na polozhenie
kriticheskogo intervala khladnolomkosti.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal
Treatment) 1957, No. 4, pp. 17 - 21 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors considered it advisable to investigate
experimentally the influence of the carbon content on the
location of the critical temperature range of cold brittle-
ness of heat-treated steel of a given grade with differing
carbon contents and also the influence of the carbon content
on the location of the critical temperature range of cold
brittleness of brittle and of non-brittle steels.
Cr-Ni-Mn-V steel of four different compositions, as speci-
fied in Table 1, p. 17, were investigated. The steel was
produced in a laboratory 150 kg induction furnace with
basic lining of the crucible. From the ingots sheets of
30 x 220 mm were rolled and from these notch impact speci-
mens of 11 x 11 x 55 mm were cut in the longitudinal
direction. After normalisation the specimens were hardened
and tempered at a high temperature under regimes specified

Card 1/3

Country : USSR
 Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic
 Preparations. Antibiotics.
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61533
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig Pub. :
 Abstract : percentage of concordance was even greater in
 treatment with streptomycin (93.8%).-- N. Ya.
 Boyarskaya

Card: 3/3

Abstract : Predictions between the sensitivity of *Shigella*, *Flavobacterium* and *Enterobacteriaceae* to tetracycline and streptomycin, and the effectiveness of treating dysentery with these antibiotics (bacterial paraffinization), was studied on 69 strains isolated from pediatric dysentery patients. Sensitivity of bacteria was determined by the method of multiple serial dilutions of antibiotic in meat-peptone broth, whereas the degree of sensitivity - by its lowest concentration in

Card: 1/3

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : which no visible bacterial growth could be detected during 24 hours. Sensitive to Synthomycin *Shigella* strains were 49.3% and resistant 50.7%; *Flavobacter* strains - 56% sensitive and 44% resistant; *Enterobacteriaceae* strains - 69% sensitive and 31% resistant; the average - 55.1% sensitive and 44.9% resistant. The percentage of concordance between sensitivity to Synthomycin and effect of therapy was markedly greater than the percentage of divergence (71.4 and 28.6%). The

Card: 2/3

SLAVIN, P.S.; KLYACHKINA, F.G.; NEVEROVA, V.I.

Relations between the disseminated bitumen and gas composition
and the oxidation-reduction characteristics of enclosing rocks.
Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.8:50-52 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy
geofiziki i geokhimii Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR
i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

(Organic matter)
(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

NEVEROVA, L.G.

(MIRA 18 5)

Effect of variola doses of *A. m. v.* on the development of the
tubular bones of the extremities in the embryos of mice (okl.
AN SMR 161 no. 5:1216-1218 Ap '65. *(MIRA 18 5)*)

1, Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR. Submitted
July 4, 1964.

NEVEROVA, N.V., vrach.

Polyarthrititis in children. Med.sestra no.6:40-45 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz detskogo revmaticheskogo sanatoriya Lipetskogo kurorta.
(ARTHRITIS)

TARANOV, G.F., kand.biol.nauk; ZAYTSEV, G.P., doktor med. nauk;
POBYADIN, V.T., doktor med. nauk; PERTSULENKO, V.A., kand.
med. nauk; MEYEROVA, N.V.; VINOGRADOVA, T.V., doktor bil. nauk;
KOSTOGLODOV, V.F.; KIVALKINA, V.N., kand. biol. nauk; SOKOLOVA,
G.S., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[The bee and human health] Pchela i zdorov'e cheloveka. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 190 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(BEES) (MATERIA MEDICA, ANIMAL)

NEVEROVA, N.V.; PERCHIKOVA, G.Ye., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Polyarthrititis in children] Poliartrit u detei. Moskva, Medgiz,
1961. 37 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(ARTHRITIS)

NEVEROVA, N.Y.

Further observations on the effectiveness of fangotharapy at
Lipetsk for rheumatic children between attacks. *Pediatrics*
37 no.6:88 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz detskogo revmaticheskogo sanatoriya na kurorte Lipetsk.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (LIPETSK--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Various Preparations. V

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 14004

Author : Neverova, N.V.

Inst : -

Title : An Experiment With Complex Treatment of Chronic Infectious Polyarthrititis in Children in Combination With Bee Venom.

Orig Pub : Pchelovodstvo, 1958, No. 6, 45-47

Abstract : No abstract

NEVEROVA, N.V.

Oxygen treatment of ascariasis in children in a sanatorium. Vop.
okh.mat.'i det. 2 no.1:75-77 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:2)

1, Iz detskogo revmaticheskogo sanatoriya na kurorte Lipetsk
(glavnyy vrach N.P.Severova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.D.
Shteynberg [deceased])

(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

NEVEROVA, N.V.

~~SECRET~~
Observations on the effectiveness of mud therapy for chronic infectious
polyarthritia in children at the Lipetsk health resort. Vop.okh.mat. 1
det. 1 no.5:62-68 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Linetskogo detskogo revmaticheskogo sanatoriya Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. L.D.Shteynberg
[deceased], glavnyy vrach N.P.Severova.
(LIPETSK--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (JOINTS--DISEASES)

NEVEROVA, N.V.

Remote results of mud therapy of rheumatic children at the
Lipetsk health resort during periods between attacks. *Pediatrics*
no.1:25-28 Jan-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz detskogo revmaticheskogo sanatoriya na kurorte "Lipetsk"
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' - professor L.D.Sheyberg, glavnyy vrach
N.P.Severova).
(Lipetsk--Earths, Medical and surgical uses of)
(Earths, Medical and surgical uses of--Lipetsk) (Rheumatism)

NEVEROVA, N.S.

Studying the functional state of the central nervous system in neurasthenic patients by the sphygmographic method during compound treatment involving night sleep on open verandas. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.2:111-116 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Krasnaya zvezda" v Yalte (glavnyy vrach M.D. Tanevskaya).

(NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES) (SPHYGMOGRAPH)
(OPEN-AIR TREATMENT)

NEVEROVA, L.G.

Microscopic analysis of injuries of the extremities in mouse embryos following irradiation at the critical period of the development. Arkh. anat., gist. 1 embr. 49 no.8:93-99 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel embriologii (zav.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. P.G. Svetlov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
AMN SSSR.

NEVEROVA, L.G.

Critical periods of development and the determination processes of extremital primordia in the embryos of mice according to experimental X-ray irradiation data. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 46 no.4:63-68 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel embriologii (zav. - chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.G.Svetlov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Adres avtorov: Leningrad, K-22, Kirovskiy prospekt, 69/71, Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, laboratoriya embriologii.

MALAKHOV, Ye.S.; NEVEROVA, L.A.

Santonin in liver function test. Klin.med., Moskva 29 no.5:85 May 1951.
(CLML 20:9)

1. Of the Therapeutic Division (Head--Ye.S. Malakhov) of Shevchenko Station Hospital.

KOVYRSHIN, V.G.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; NEVEROVA, G.A..

Sorption of thallium from a solution by means of activated coals
and sulfocarbons. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2629-2640 D '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Thallium) (Carbon, Activated) (Sulfocarbons)

NEVEROVA E. I.

SYNTHOMYCIN Sec 2 Vol 13/6 Pediatrics Sent 50

2282. THE RELATION BETWEEN THE RESISTANCE OF THE DYSENTERY GROUP OF BACTERIA TO ANTIBIOTICS AND THE CLINICAL COURSE OF THE ILLNESS (Russian text) - Neverova E. I. - VOPR. OKHR. MATER. I DETS. 1957, 3 (30-43)

Determination was made of sensitivity to synthomycin (chloramphenicol) and streptomycin displayed by 675 strains of dysenteric bacteria isolated from patients with dysentery. Meat-peptone broth was used as the culture medium. All strains were found sensitive to streptomycin, and 55.1% of the strains to synthomycin. Parallel observations were made of 133 children with various forms of dysentery, who received synthomycin in age-scaled doses. The percentage of coincidences between the sensitivity of isolated strains to synthomycin and timely bacterial purification reached 71.4. In treatment with streptomycin the percentage of coincidences was still higher. (S)

14(5)

SOV/93-58-12-5/16

AUTHOR: Lantsevitskaya, S. L., Neverova, A.K., Ter-Griforyan, Yu. N.

TITLE: Deformation of "Gel Cements" During Perforation
(Deformatsiya gel'tsementnogo kamnya pri perforatsii)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The AzNII Institute selected "gel cement" ingredients containing Askangel'sk, Kara-Chukhur, and Pontic clays and tested their resistance to deformation during casing string perforation. The experimental method was similar to that employed by Val L. Forsyth [Ref 1] and the perforator was of the APK-98 type. The results showed: 1) that the gel cement deformed less than the neat cement thanks to the plasticity of the clay additive, 2) that the deformation of both cements increased with the length of the setting time but that the gel cement deformed less (Figs 1-2), 3) that thinning the rings of the gel cement and neat cement to 2" and 1", respectively did not decrease the deformation but increased it, 4) that the deformation of both cements decreased applications of single shots (Fig 3), and 5) that the deformation of both cements decreased at lower perforation density and higher shot load. They conclude that the deformation of both cements can be decreased by perforating after certain periods of waiting for the setting of the slurry (Table 1), and that gel cement can be used for plugging both shallow and deep wells of 22-120° bottom hole temperature. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 English reference.

Card 1/1

NEVEROV, Yu.I.

Types of ore mineralization in the Kuril Islands

Islands (Kunashir, Iturup, Urop). Geol. i geofiz. n. 1967, 16.

1967, 16.

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, g. Irkutsk Novo-Aleksandrovsk.

NARYZHINYY, V.I.: NEVEROV, Yu.L.

Granitoids of the Aniva Massif and some characteristics of their
metal potential. Trudy Sekt. Komi. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR
no.15:72-76 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MEVINGOV, Yu.I.

"Yurko" (black sea) 1956 (print) 1957 (print) on the islands and more problems of the "geographical" (print) 1957, nauch.-issl. inst. AN USSR no. 5:55-56:163.

Find of crabs in the Mendeleev Volcano (Kamchatka) (print) 1957, 1958.

(MVA) (1958)

NEVEROV, Yu.L.; SERGEYEV, V.B.; SERGEYEV, N.P.

Igneous rock formations in the Main chain of the Cordillera.
Trudy Sakh. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. M. USSR no.15:71-85, 1963.
(CIA 17410)

L 3595-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021239

and a saturation phase in the 2.5—6.0-rpm range. After cessation of prolonged optokinetic stimulation and after vision is cut off by darkening the chamber or by screening, RPN occurs as a result of residual stimuli in the nerve centers. To explain the mechanism of RPN it will be necessary to study the electrical activity of the nerve centers and individual neurons both during prolonged optokinetic stimulus and during the period when vision is eliminated. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 011

ATD PRESS: 416

mlr
Card 3/3

L 3595-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021239

an amplifier, with a transmission band of 0.2—30 cps, and an N-102 loop oscillograph. Two series of experiments were conducted. In the first series, the frequency and amplitude dependence of OKN on the number of stripes passing through the visual field per minute was studied with a rotation duration of 2—2.5 min. Each test consisted of 3 such exposures with a 5-min break between them. The magnitudes of nystagmus were processed as a function of the amplitude and frequency for the second minute after rotation cessation. In the second series, the nature of reverse postoptokinetic nystagmus (RPN) was studied as a function of the characteristics of the preceding OKN. To obtain RPN, rabbits were exposed to 90 min of optokinetic stimulus. By this method it was possible to induce stable and prolonged RPN after the animals had been blinded. Tests with prolonged rotation took place with 2—3-day intervals. The data obtained were statistically processed. OKN occurring during a cylinder rotation of 1—6 rpm has two phases: at a rotation of 22—55 stripes/min, there is a tracing reproduction of stripe frequency; at 99—132 stripes/min, there is a transformation of rhythm. Changes in the amplitude of OKN are characterized by a phase of linear increase in the 1—2.5-rpm range

Card 2/3

L 3595-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021239

UR/0247/65/015/004/0733/0738
612.846.1+612.819.33

AUTHOR: Neverov, V. P.

17
B

TITLE: Reactions of the visual system to optokinetic stimuli

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 15, no. 4, 1965, 733-738

TOPIC TAGS: optokinetic stimulus, visual analyzer, nystagmus, reverse postoptokinetic nystagmus, rabbit

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted on rabbits weighing 3.0--3.5 kg to study the amplitude and frequency characteristics of optokinetic nystagmus in response to revolving, striped cylinders. The cylinders had a diameter of 2 m, and the inner surface consisted of 22 black stripes, 5-cm wide, separated by equivalent white stripes. Animals were placed in a fixed position inside the cylinder, which revolved at 1, 1.8, 2.5, 4.5, and 6 rpm (corresponding to 6, 10.8, 15, 26, and 36°/sec). Electronystagmographic records of OKN were conducted using

Card 1/3

L 14281-66

ACC NR: AT6003865

Omission of the screen (permitting the rabbit to see the stripes) suppressed the development of RPN. However, if the screen was set up after a 30-min delay period, all animals then began to manifest RPN with cephalic nystagmus and leaning. In tests with a delay of 60-min, 3 out of 5 rabbits developed RPN for 3 to 5 min. 2.

The results demonstrate that after prolonged optokinetic stimulation, traces of the stimulus persist in the CNS for a considerable time, and these traces are capable of evoking a delayed RPN reaction under favorable conditions.

The nature of optokinetic and vestibular nystagmus suggests that the two processes have their nervous mechanisms in common. Recent work of other researchers indicates that these mechanisms may be localized in the reticular formation and in the mesencephalic nystagmogenic zone. RPN is evidently related to the prolonged circulation of a stimulus in these structures on cessation of exogenous optokinetic stimulation, and delayed RPN to the prolonged retention of stimulus traces in these structures without transference to the motor neurons of the eye muscles. RPN may also afford a means of studying the neurophysiological mechanisms of some of the illusions experienced in aviation and spaceflight. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 011

Card 3/3

L 14281-66

ACC NR: AT6003865

movements were electrooculographically recorded. Optokinetic nystagmus is characteristically made up of a slow movement of the eyeball in the direction of the moving stimulus (stripe) and a rapid movement back.

OKN amplitude and frequency were recorded at 60 and 90 min, and were found to vary from rabbit to rabbit. Frequency of OKN was always less (67 to 111 movements per minute) than frequency of the stimulus (132 stripes per minute). Nystagmograms indicate that each nystagmic movement represents a reaction to a bunch of stripes rather than to an individual stripe. OKN frequency decreased as stimulation continued.

Optokinetic stimulation continued for 90 min, when the cylinder was stopped and a screen placed between the animal and the stripes. Deprived of visual reference to the stationary stripes, the rabbits developed a reverse nystagmus (direction of rapid and slow phases transposed from OKN) accompanied by cephalic nystagmus and leaning against the direction of rotation of the cylinder. RPN began 10 to 130 sec after screening of the stripes, and lasted 35 to 45 min on the average (maximum, 72 min). Amplitude of RPN (from EOGs) was less than that of OKN. RPN frequency was equal to or even greater than OKN frequency.

Card 2/3

L 14281-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003865

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0316/0321

AUTHOR: Neverov, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of prolonged optokinetic stimulation on the organism

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 316-321

TOPIC TAGS: vision, optic reticle, flight disorientation, rabbit, spacecraft capsule, neuron, space physiology, space biologic experiment

ABSTRACT: The intensifying effect of optokinetic stimulation on vestibular reactions has led to the study of the relationship between these two receptor systems. Investigation of the phenomena of optokinetic nystagmus (OKN) and postoptokinetic nystagmus (PKN) has revealed the existence of still another phenomenon, reverse postoptokinetic nystagmus (RPN).

RPN was studied in 5 rabbits (numbered "5", "7", "8", "40", and "162"). The rabbits were immobilized inside a cylinder 2 m in diameter, which was rotated around them at 6 rpm. Optokinetic stimulation was provided by 22 black stripes 5 cm wide, painted on its inner surface. Eye

Card 1/3

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700004-6

NEVEROV, V.P.

Prolonged reversional postoptokinetic nystagmus. Dokl. AN SSSR
150 no.5:1182-1184 Je '63. (MIRA 16'8)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

(NYSTAGMUS)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042686

the cylinder, the animals develop a nystagmus directed in the opposite direction to the original optokinetic nystagmus. This phenomenon, named "reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus," lasted for dozens of minutes, often for more than 30, and in some cases for 1 hr. The described properties of the reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus make it possible to regard this phenomenon as a physiological model for the study of neural mechanisms of illusory reactions.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042686

S/0000/63/000/000/0241/0242

AUTHOR: Kislyakov, V. A.; Neverov, V. P.

TITLE: After-effect phenomena of optokinetic stimulation

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 241-242

TOPIC TAGS: electrooculography, optokinetic nystagmus, reverse post optokinetic nystagmus, after effect phenomenon, optokinetic stimulation, rotating drum, rabbit

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the effects of prolonged optokinetic stimulation on the organism, rabbits were placed inside a drum 2 m in diameter, on the white inside surface of which 22 black stripes were painted. The optokinetic nystagmus thus produced was measured by electro-oculography. Rabbits were subjected to the rotating drum for an hour and a half. In most cases a statistically significant decrease in the frequency of optokinetic nystagmus was observed. If, after stimulation for an hour and a half, a dark screen is placed before the eyes of the animals so that they can no longer see the black stripes on the inside of

Card 1/2

NEVEROV, V.A. [Nevierov, V.A.]; AKIMOVA, N.A. [Akymova, N.A.]; BABICH, D.D.
[Babych, D.D.]; VINOGRADOVA, T.V. [Vynohradova, T.V.]

Economic utilization of waste gases from the direct synthesis of
phenyltrichlorosilanes. Khim. prom [Ukr.] no.1:56-57 Jan-Mar '65.
(MIRA 1814)

NEVEROV, S.I., inzhener

Mechanized scaffolding in farm building construction. Sbor.
mat. o nov.tekh. v stroi. 17 no.6:25-30 '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Scaffolding)

NEVEROV, N.P.

They deserve an honorary title. Veterinariia 42 no.7:7-8
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Direktor Kurganskoy oblastnoy veterinarnoy laboratorii.

NEVEROV, Lev Petrovich; ROSTKOV, A., red.

[Lights of the Konakovo State Regional Electric Power
Plant] Ogni Konakovskoi GRES. Kalinin, Kalininskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1963. 72 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KURENNYY, K.I.; NEVEROV, L.N.

Use of slag for treatment of the subgrade. Put' 1 put. khoz. no.6:39
Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Nachal'nik distantzii puti, stantsiya Bredy, Yuzhno-Ural'skaya
doroga (for Kurennyy). 2.Inzhener distantzii, stantsiya Bredy,
Yuzhno-Ural'skaya doroga (for Neverov).
(Slag) (Railroads--Earthwork)

NEVEROV, Leonid Ivanovich; BELOUSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
SLITSKAYA, I.M., red.; TELYASHOV, R.Kh., red. izd-vr;
BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Using vacuum in die casting and in liquid metal drop forging] Primenenie vakuuma pri lit'e pod davleniem i shtampovke zhidkogo metalla; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, Leningr dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1863. 50 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Die casting) (Forging)

NEVEROV, I.V.

Methodology of determining Donaggio-active mucoproteins in the
urine. Lab. delo 10 no.3:165-166 '64. (MIRA 1715)

1. Kardiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zaveduyushchiy I.V.Nevarov) i ka-
fedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zaveduyushchiy - prof.M.V.Burgadov)
na baze Chelyabinskoy oblasnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach N.S.Klyukov).

BLOKH, A.Sh.; NEVEROV, G.S.

Method for the synthesis of graphic schemes of algorithms. Dokl. AN
BSSR 8 no.9:568-571 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN Belorusskoy SSR.

ACQUISITION FILE: A-1001005

ANALYST: [REDACTED] (Institute of
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Technology, AN 1001)

EXAMINER: 1001-13

ENCL: 10

SUB CODE: DP, MA

NO. OF PAGES: 001

OTHER: 000

1060/1753/0001-5/10(6)USD (dp)
1060/1753/0001-5/10(6)USD (dp)

Authoring: Nikol' A. Zhuravskiy, G. E. Kuznetsov, Y. A. Kuznetsov (Academician, AN BSSR)

Figure 2. The results of transforming pseudo diagrams of algorithms

100-443887-100

neural networks, sigmoid function, programming, decision trees, activation function, logistic

[illegible]

BLOKH, Abram Shlemovich; NEVEROV, Georgiy Stepanovich; VEREVKINA, N.M.,
red.; MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Solution of inequalities] Reshenie neravenstv. Minsk, Izd-vo
M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo ob-
razovaniia BSSR, 1962. 41 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Inequalities (Mathematics))

NEVEROV, G.A.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Antitubercular Drugs U-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 33079

Author : Yegorova K. T., Neverov G. A. Pronina Ye. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Reaction of the Organism to the Administration
of Antitubercular Chemotherapeutical Compounds.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Klinika i terapiya tuberkul eza i orga-
nizatsiya bor'by s nim. Sverdlovsk, 1957, 84-86

Abstract : Cats were administered phtivazid (100 mg/kg) and
larusan (0.3 g to 2.5-3 kg) by mouth, and salu-
zid and preparation 486 (150 mg of a 5% solution)
intravenously. Following the administration and
during the first 30 to 60 minutes leukopenia was
observed; during the next 6 to 8 hours leukocy-
tosis (to 200% of the initial magnitude) and a
rise in the activity of carbon anhydrization were

Card 1/2

USSR /Microbiology, Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35714

discovered. The guinea pigs which began to receive "Larusan" 23 days after infection, during the two days preceding the first tuberculin test, developed a weakened reaction to tuberculin. 3 months after infection the reaction to tuberculin in these animals was negative or weakly positive. On dissection there were insignificant tubercular changes, single tubercles.

Card 2/2

NEVEROV, G A

USSR /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35714

Author : Baryshnikov, A.S.; Egorva, K.T.; Neverov, G.A.;
Udilova, N.N.

Title : Effect of "Larusan" On the Character of the
Tuberculin Reactions in Experimental Tuberculosis

Orig Pub: Probl. tuberkuleza, 1956, No. 2, 61-64

Abstract: In guinea pigs infected with Mycobacterium tuber-
culosis hominis in a dose of 0.0005 mg./ml. and
having received "Larusan" in a dose of 20 mg.
beginning from the second day after the infection,
the intradermal reactions to tuberculin in a
dilution of 1:100 after 1, 2, and 3 months were
negative; in the organs of animals killed 120
days after infection, specific changes were not

Card 1/2

BARYSHNIKOV, A.S.; NEVEROV, G.A.; UDILOVA, N.N.

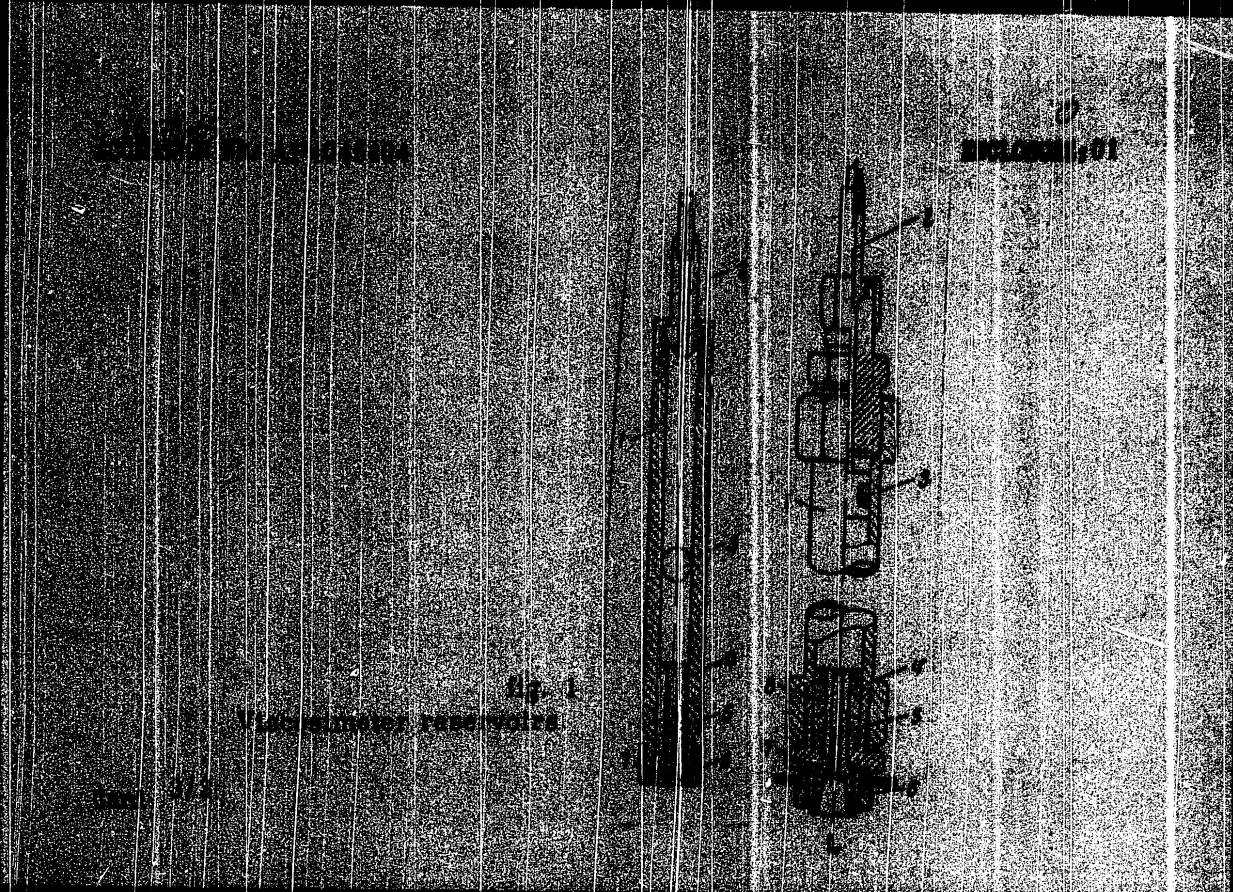
Morphological changes in the lungs in experimental silicosis in rabbits. Probl. tub. no.5:57-60 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii Sverdlovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (dir. prof. I.A.Shaklein)

(SILICOSIS, experimental,
lung pathol. in)

(LUNGS, pathology,
in exper. silicosis)

ILLEGIBLE



Experimental Apparatus

The sample capillary (5), mounted in the stand (4) is placed into the bottom part of the cylinder. The cap (4) is tightened with a nut (3). The capillary is heated by the heat of the hot reaction of a thermocouple. Rings (6) are placed in the space between the wall of the cylinder and the capillary to prevent the sample from being displaced. The characteristic of various samples of rubber was obtained with respect to the dimensions of the sample, the temperature range and at different rates of deformation (in compression and tension). The measurement of viscosity as a function of time was carried out at elevated temperatures and pressures. A sensitive method for the measurement of elongation of thin pieces of rubber which have a significant elongation. The elongation is significantly noticeable above 60°C and it is more noticeable above 120°C. It was found that the elongation of the stream is to be determined as a function of their stress. Only 1% has 0 figures and 2 figures.

Author: A. V. Topchiyeva (Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

Translated by: [illegible]

Original: [illegible]

Classification: [illegible]

Page: 2

Page: 2

NO REF ID: A66-00000004

1. DATE OF BIRTH (DD/MM/YY) 15/04/74 SEX (M/F) M STATUS (MARRIED/SINGLE) SINGLE DATE OF
RECEIPT (DD/MM/YY) 01/06/12 DATE OF 01/06/12 DATE OF 01/06/12

Author: Yu. V. Izrael, E. M. Prosvirnikov, N. V. Koverov

Experimental

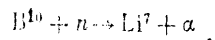
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

shear stress, τ ; normal stress, σ ; and shear strain, γ .

The degree of the viscous penetration of the polymer was determined by measuring the change in the elongation of the sample under the action of their own weight. The samples were prepared by the rate of deformation and the rate of penetration of the pressure medium, the pressure was used. The main part of the sample was a cylindrical polymer, in which the polymer was placed in a tube. The weight of the sample was used (a and b). A tube with a diameter of 1 mm was used. The tube was filled with gas under pressure and the sample was placed in the tube. The gas or liquid by a ball of the sample, which takes position of a ball, a replaceable stainless

ACC NR: AT6034060

samples with aluminoborosilicate glass-fabric reinforcement deteriorates substantially, while that of samples with quartz-like glass fabric deteriorates to a lesser extent. Thus, after irradiation to a dose of 1260 Mrad, the bending strength drop for the above two samples was 65% and 10%, respectively. The detrimental effect of boron was attributed to the fact that resin layers adjacent to the aluminoborosilicate glass filler are subject to additional irradiation with α particles formed by the nuclear reaction



This was confirmed by electron microscopy. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul66/ ATD PRESS: 5101

Card 2/2 vmb

7 01317-6/ LITG/ANEC/1) (A) UN/OC/GD/RM
ACC NR: AT6034060 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0370/0374

AUTHOR: Neverov, A. N.; Bocharnikov, V. K.; Zherdev, Yu. V.; Avramin, Ya. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the radiation resistance of glass-fabric reinforced and glass-powder-filled plastics through the use of boron-free glass

SOURCE: Simpozium po radiatsionnoy khimii polimerov. Moscow, 1964. Radiatsionnaya khimiya polimerov (Radiation chemistry of polymers); doklady simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 370-374

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, boron free glass, radiation resistance

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that the use of boron-free glass in glass-fabric-reinforced and in glass-powder-filled plastics improves their radiation resistance. Samples of organosilicon resins [unspecified] reinforced or filled with common aluminoborosilicate glass, titanium glass, or quartz-like glass were prepared, irradiated with mixed radiation from a nuclear reactor at a dose rate of about 30 Mrad/hr to integral doses of 930 and 1260 Mrad, and subjected to mechanical testing. It was found that the mechanical strength of

Cord 1/2

1216

FILE CODE: NY 100

1. The first stage of the work was the synthesis of a series of polyesters in the laboratory. The results of the synthesis are given in Table 1. The data show that the synthesis of polyesters is possible in the laboratory. The results of the synthesis are given in Table 1. The data show that the synthesis of polyesters is possible in the laboratory.

2. The second stage of the work was the synthesis of a series of polyesters in the laboratory. The results of the synthesis are given in Table 1. The data show that the synthesis of polyesters is possible in the laboratory. The results of the synthesis are given in Table 1. The data show that the synthesis of polyesters is possible in the laboratory.

On the Reaction of Benzaldehyde and Cyclohexanone With SOV/79-29-4-17/77
Borates

by the cleavage of cyclohexylmetaborate occurring as intermediate product (Ref 5). On the reaction of cyclohexanone with propyl- and butyl borate no aldehydes were obtained, but only propyl- and butyl alcohol could be distilled off. The reaction mass contained a mixture of products in which only one product of the croton condensation of cyclohexanone, the α -cyclohexylidene-cyclohexanone could be identified. Apparently, the cyclohexanone is more rapidly condensed than reduced under the influence of alkyl borates. The water being separated on the condensation hydrolyzes the borates, thus forming the corresponding alcohols. There are 1 table and 15 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

Card 2/2

5(3)
 AUTHORS: Kuskov, V. K., Neverov, A. N. SOV/79-29-4-17/77

TITLE: On the Reaction of Benzaldehyde and Cyclohexanone With Borates (O vzaimodeystvii benzal'degida i tsiklogeksanona s bornymi efirami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1127-1129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors tried in the present paper to synthesize aldehydes by the reaction of alkyl borates with benzaldehyde and cyclohexanone. The reaction of butyl borate with benzaldehyde proceeds normally if the resulting butyric aldehyde is removed by distillation. The yields of benzyl alcohol (apparently a hydrolysis product of benzyl borate) and butyric aldehyde were 71 and 62 %. Besides, a mixture of high-boiling products was formed. The propyl-, isobutyl-, isoamyl-, and glycol borate react in the same way yielding the propion-, isobutyric-, isovaleric- and glycolaldehyde, accordingly (Table). The reaction of benzaldehyde with cyclohexyl borate yields cyclohexanone in a low yield; besides water, cyclohexanol and primarily cyclohexene are obtained. Cyclohexene is formed by the dehydration of cyclohexanol or

Card 1/2

Enrichment of Sylvine Rock by Flotation

SOV/64-52-4-14/27

investigations carried out by the VNIIG have shown that the flotation makes possible a saving of 4%, as compared with chemical processing. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 1 reference.

Card 3/3

Enrichment of Sylvine Rock by Flotation

SOV/64-59-4-14/27

Since the mud falling into the enrichment products renders their dehydration more difficult, and deteriorates the quality of the product, the crushing-, classification-, and mud-removing scheme of the rock was especially carefully worked out. The scheme of the test plant (Fig) is given as well as the process of crushing and of removing the mud before the enrichment of the rock. The sieve data of the classification product are also given (Table 3). The removing of the mud was carried out by flotation; for the purpose of loosening the mud, an alkaline starch solution and a collector-frothing agent FR-2 were added to the pulp. After having removed the mud the flotation was carried out by means of orthodecylamine, in which case KCl passes over into the mud. The content of KCl in the concentrate purified was 94-95%. Dehydration of the concentrate was carried out by means of centrifuges (humidity up to 4-5%) and drying drums. The yield in KCl amounts to 87%. It was found that no corrosion of the apparatus occurs, which is obviously due to the use of surface active substances. Some instructions as to the use of the individual devices (flotation machine "Mekhanobr 6A", Dorr-concentrator et al) are given. Technical and economic

Card 2/3

5(1) SOV/64-59-4-14/27

AUTHORS: Zhelnin, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Pavlov, E. V.,
Neverov, A. N.

TITLE: Enrichment of Sylvine Rock by Flotation
(Obogashcheniye sil'vinitovoy rudy flotatsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 53-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are at present some factories in the USSR producing potassium chloride and artificial Carnallite, which for that purpose need large quantities of steam. The flotation method makes possible to reduce the steam consumption considerably, which is necessary for the processing of Sylvinite rocks. The results are given, which were obtained by checking the industrial enrichment of Sylvinite of the Verkhnekamskiy Deposit, in the testing plant of the Bereznikovskiy kaliyniy kombinat (Berezniki Potassium Kombinat). A Sylvinite rock (crushed to 10 mm) of the following composition was used as raw material: mineral salt appr 70%, Sylvine appr 26%, with smaller quantities of gypsum and insoluble compounds. The sieve data of the rock (Table 1) and those of the insoluble compounds (Table 2) are given. The rock crushed contained to 33% of the size 0.75 mm.

Card 1/3

ALIMOV, R.Z.; KAZARINOV, V.G.; NEVEBOV, A.M.

Using a device with a vibration pickup in accordance with the
rises. Izv. tekhn. no. 9, 16, 19, 23, 1964.

NEVEROV, A.I.

Present state and future development of pond fish culture in
Belgorod Province. ~~Trudy~~ sov. Ikht. kom. no. 14:138-139
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Upravleniye mestnoy promyshlennosti Belgorodskogo
oblastnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta.
(Belgorod Province--Fish culture)

NEVEROV, A. ^I (g. Belgorod)

Initiative of Belgorod pisciculturists. WMO no. 7:36 Jy '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(Belgorod--Fish culture)

NEVEROV, A. I.

Trout - Diseases and Pests

Treating diseases of the yolk sac in trout larva. Ryb. khoz. 28, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 19²~~5~~, Uncl.

NEVEROV, A.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Anatomical topographic basis of surgical access to the pulmonary artery in stenosis" Len, 1959, 25 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. First Len Med Inst in Academician I.P. Pavlov. Chair of Clinical Surgery. Len Sanitary Hygiene Med Inst. Chair of Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy) 200 copies (KL, 35-59, 116)

NEVMOV, A.A.

Topographical anatomy principles of the surgical approach to
the pulmonary artery in stenosis. Trudy LSGMI 39:176-178
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gosptal'noy khirurgii i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. I.P.Pavlova (zav.kafedroy - prof.F.G.Uglov) i
Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zav.kafedroy- z.d.n., prof.A.Yu.Sozon-Yaroshevich [deceased]).
(PULMONARY STENOSIS, surgery,
anat. aspects (Rus))

NEVERIL, I.

The influence of tunneling systems on tunnel designing.

P. 648. (TUNELNYSKE STAVBY) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (ETAI) 12 Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

NEVERIL, L.

Comparison of two mechanized methods of shaft sinking using the parallel organization of work.

P. 123, (Rudy) Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

SAVCHENKOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk. NEVERA, I.A., inzh., LEPEYKO, I.P.,
inzh., VERETNIK, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, GRIGORACH, S.T. (1961).

Reviews and bibliography. Svar. proizv. no. 3:46 Mr '68. (MIRA 13:5)

SOURCE : *Traktor*
 CATEGORY : Cultivated areas. Fruit. Berry. Nuciferous. M
 Tea.
 ABS. JOUR. : *Traktor*, No. 3, 1957, No. 13109
 AUTHOR : Nevenko, F.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Some Principles of Grapevine Planting Under Our
 Conditions.
 ORIG. PUB. : *Agron. glasnik*, 1957, 7, No. 9-10.
 ABSTRACT : The most efficient in the economic respect, for a profit-
 able utilization of machinery, are vineyards with an area
 of not less than 35 hectares. The most accessible trac-
 tor for such valleys proved to be the new PZAS 25 C
 which requires a space of 2.4 to 3.0 meters between the
 rows. The distance between the plants in a row should be
 1.00 meters. -- Dr. A. Pavlovic

CARD: 1/1

NEVENKIN, St.

Bulgarian youth championship in airplane modeling. Aviat's kosmonavt
6 no. '73-14 '64.

NEVENITSA, A. (Ulan-Ude); VOLKOV, Ya. (Ulan-Ude)

At a glass factory in Ulan-Ude. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5
no.12:14-15 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sekretar' Buryatskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo
soyuza rabochikh stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh
materialov (for Nevenitsa). 2. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent
zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'noye strakhovaniye" (for Volkov).
(Kostroma--Plywood industry--Hygienic aspects)

YUGOSLAVIA

STEVANO, V., et al. of the Institute of Parasitic Diseases
(Institut za Parazitske Bolesti) and Institute for
Radiology and Physical Therapy (Institut za Rentgen-
ologiju i Fizikalnu Terapiju).

"Tests of the Simultaneous Effect of the Ultrasound and
Atabrine on Trichomonas Genitalis."

Belgrade, Acta Veterinaria, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1962, pp 41-41.

Abstract: [Authors' summarization summary] On the basis of
investigations of the simultaneous effect of harmless
doses of the ultrasonic and harmless solutions of ata-
brine concentrate on Trichomonas genitalis in vitro. The
authors conclude that the bacteria can be wholly or partly
destroyed by harmless concentrations of an atabrine solu-
tion in proportion to the frequency of the ultrasound,
intensity and duration of study, concentration of the ata-
brine solution, and duration of the effect of the atabrine;
that the effect of the ultrasonic but only results in the

JOVANOVIĆ, M.; NEVENIĆ, V.; SOKOLIĆ, A.

Iodine irradiation applied in the immunization of animals
against parasitic diseases. Bul sc Young 7 no.1/2:14
F-Ap '62.

1. Institut za primjenu nuklearne energije u poljoprivredi,
veterinarstvu i sumarstvu, Beograd.

*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700004-6

NEVENIC, V.

SURNAME (In caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Institute for Application of Nuclear Energy in Agronomy,
Veterinary Medicine, and Forestry (Institut za primenu
XXXXXX nuklearne energije u poljoprivredi, veterinarstvu i
sumarstvu), Belgrade

XXXXX

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 8, 1961, pp 635-645.

Data: "Vaccination of Sheep with Irradiated Larvae of Dictyocaulus
Pilaria; II. Immunogenity Tests of the Vaccine."

Authors:

SOKOLIC, A.
JOVANOVIC, M.
NEVENIC, V.
SOFRENOVIC, Dj.

GUIERLOVIC, K.
MOVSESIJAN, M.

NEVENIC, V.

SURNAME (In caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degree: / not given /

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 7, 1961, pp 587-592.

Data: "Hexaphen Efficiency in the Prevention of Fascioliasis and Gastro-Enteric Strongylosis in Sheep."

Authors:

MLADENOVIC, Z., Veterinary Center (Veterinarski zavod), Zemun

ZAKULA, S., affil. not given

BUGARSKI, V., affil. not given

NEVENIC, V., Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog fakulteta), Belgrade

NEVENIC, V.

SURNAME: _____; Given Names _____

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degree: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 7, 1961, pp 581-585.

Data: "Economy of Medicament Prophylaxis of Fascioliasis and Gastro-Enteric Strongylosis in Sheep."

Authors:

- ✓ STOJADINOVIC, V., Veterinary Center (Veterinarski centar), Nis
- ✓ BATANJAC, D., affil. not given
- ✓ POPOVIC, Lj., affil. not given
- ✓ VACIC, Lj., affil. not given
- ✓ ZIVIC, D., affil. not given
- ✓ NEVENIC, V., Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty for Veterinary Medicine (Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog fakulteta), Belgrade

NEVENIC, V.

SURNAME (in cap.); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 6, 1961, pp 505-510.

Data: "Contribution to the Treatment of Fasciolosis with Oral and Subcutaneous Application of Carbone Tetrachloride."

Authors:

BUGARSKI, V., /presumed affil./ Veterinary Center (Veterinarski zavod), Zemun.

MLADENOVIC, Z., /presumed affil./ Veterinary Center, Zemun.

ZAKULA, S., /presumed affil./ Veterinary Center, Zemun.

SOKOLIC, A., /presumed affil./ Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog fakulteta) Belgrade.

NEVENIC, V., /presumed affil./ Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Belgrade.